

## FOREIGN NEWS.

## FRANCE.

THE CABINET CRISIS AND ITS CAUSE.—M. DARE'S RESIGNATION PROBABLE.—THE THREATENED DISORDERS.—ANOTHER STRIKE.—IMPERIAL REVIEW OF TROOPS.

PARIS, Monday, April 11, 1870.  
It is probable that Count Daru will resign the foreign office. While it is true that changes are imminent in the Ministry, and rumor has associated the names of several gentlemen with positions in the new Cabinet, up to this hour but one withdrawal has actually occurred—that of M. Buffet. Should Count Daru withdraw, other Ministers will follow him. The report gains credence that the Emperor is setting under the influence of M. Rouher.

Unusual precautions were taken by the police yesterday to guard against the threatened disorders, but the day was as quiet as usual. The workmen of the immense manufactory of M. Call in this city have struck work.

The Emperor held a review of troops at the Place du Carrousel to-day.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE CORPS.—THE RESIGNATION OF M. BUFFET DISCUSSED.—MORE EXCITEMENT.—SPEECHES OF MM. FAYET, SEGRI, AND OLLIVIER.

In the Corps Legislatif, to-day, Jules Favre expressed regret at the resignation of M. Buffet, who, he said, had shown a disposition to stand up for the prerogatives of order and liberty. M. Segri, replying to M. Favre, described him as a defender of the Republic, but an adversary of liberty. This produced much excitement and called forth exclamations from all sides.

M. Ollivier addressed the Chamber, and while reviewing the events of the past week interrupted with cries of "You made promises!" In the course of his speech he expressed the opinion that one day would be sufficient for taking the vote of the nation on the *Plébiscite* m.

M. DE FONVIELLE DEFEATED AT LYONS.  
LYONS, Monday, April 11, 1870.  
M. Mangini has been elected Deputy to the Corps Legislatif from Lyons over Urie de Fonvielle. The friends of the latter made extraordinary efforts to secure his election, but the vote stood 15,348 for Mangini, and 7,827 for Fonvielle. M. Mangini was the candidate of the Left Center.

A dispatch from Paris states that the Ministerial crisis is due to the objections of a portion of the Cabinet to the continuance of the *plébiscite* power in the hands of the Executive.

GREAT BRITAIN.  
THE ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMITTED—ITS PASSAGE AFTER DEBATE.

LONDON, Monday, April 11, 1870.  
The House of Commons had a special sitting to-day, when Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, submitted the annual budget. Mr. Lowe makes a most satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of the Government. His budget shows that the total amount of revenue received from all sources during the last fiscal year ending March 31, 1870, was £75,244,000, and exceeded the estimate made in the year by £1,819,000. Of the total receipts, the Customs produced £21,529,000, against £21,650,000 estimated. Excise, £21,763,000, against £20,900,000, estimated; stamps, £2,948,000, against £2,850,000, estimated; taxes, £24,500,000, the amount estimated; and income tax, £24,044,000, against £23,500,000, estimated. The new method of collecting taxes yielded £1,131,000 more than was anticipated.

The total amount of the expenditures for the last fiscal year was £67,504,000, against an estimate of £68,408,000. The estimate for the payment of interest on the debt fell £250,000 short of the amount required. The expenses of the army and navy under the estimates. The surplus realized last year was £7,740,000, of which £4,300,000 have been expended in the payment of the debt resulting from the Abyssinian expedition.

The expenditures for the current fiscal year, ending March 31, 1871, are estimated by Mr. Lowe at £67,113,000, which he says falls £11,730,000 below the total amount of the grants for the past year.

Mr. Lowe said the budget proposed to abolish game licenses, and impose a pound duty on firearms; this change is expected to result in doubling the revenue from this source, which amounted last year to £150,000. It is also proposed that savings bank stock should be turned into terminable annuities. The malt tax is untouched, and beer is left tax free. Farmers are to be allowed to steep their own barley.

A decline in the revenue from sugar is noticed also in the revenues on foreign liquors and wines. The increase of revenue on tobacco is £121,000, and on tea £25,000. Mr. Lowe remarked that a new breakfast was still impossible in view of the size of the debt. He was prepared to remit the tax on soap and paper-makers, to equalize the duties on English and foreign bills, to abolish newspaper stamps, and to reduce newspaper postage to a half penny for six ounces. He suggests that the income tax be reduced to fourpence, and sugar relieved of half the duty now imposed on it. These, with some minor remissions in favor of the agricultural interest mainly, will make a reduction in the surplus of £3,000,000.

Mr. Lowe closed his explanation of the budget with a motion that the duty on sugar be reduced one-half. Messrs. Baring and Crawford and others spoke briefly on the budget, taking different views. Mr. White complained of the retention of any duty on sugar.

Mr. G. W. Hunt, former Chancellor of the Exchequer, congratulated Mr. Lowe on the fact that he had followed him in a happy time and under auspicious circumstances, when the Abyssinian war was ended, and the expenditures for military and naval improvements were greatly reduced.

Mr. Smith, member for Stockport, eulogized the efforts of America to reduce her debt, and urged the imitation of her example.

General debate followed, in which Messrs. Read and Fowler, Lord Bury, and Mr. Booth were the principal speakers. Mr. Lowe replied briefly, and the Budget was passed. After a brief discussion upon the purity of elections, the House adjourned.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—PREDICTED DEFEAT OF THE LAND BILL.

The *Full Moll Gazette* censures Mr. Gladstone's shuffling policy on Irish matters, and predicts the defeat of the Irish Land bill, on account of the obscurity, complication, and ambiguity of its provisions. The same paper urges the instant dispatch of a frigate to the fisheries, to watch the American war steamer there.

URGING THE BALLOT.

The *Scotman* says Mr. Gladstone has received a letter, signed by 300 members of the House of Commons, urging the adoption of the ballot.

A COLLIERIAL CATASTROPHE.

EDINBURGH, Monday, April 11, 1870.  
The wood-work in both shafts of the Bathgate Colliery took fire to-day while the miners were at work. Seven men were suffocated, and 49 have been rescued.

THE ALLEGED EMBROIDER, PHILLIPS.  
COOK, Monday, April 11, 1870.  
The Court is about to discharge Phillips, who was recently arrested here as an alleged embezzler of Federal bonds, because the American depositions are not forthcoming.

foreign Powers in Rome have resolved not to be present at the public session on that day.

## SPAIN.

## TRIAL OF MONTPESSIER.

MADRID, Monday, April 11, 1870.

It is announced that the trial of the Duke of Montpensier for killing Prince Henry will begin to-morrow.

A large number of arrests have been made in Barcelona since the revolt, and a council of war is now in session there.

## THE WAR IN PARAGUAY.

A SURPRISE AND A VICTORY BY LOPEZ.

LISBON, Monday, April 11, 1870.

Later advices from Paraguay state that President Lopez had suddenly turned upon and surprised his pursuers, winning quite a victory. It was thought at Rio Janeiro that this advantage would result in an indefinite prolongation of the war.

BRAZILIAN MISREPRESENTATIONS—MORE LIES—THE SITUATION OF LOPEZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ASTORIA, Feb. 6.—Among the few Canadians, English, and North Americans found in our motley society at London, the arrival of news from beyond the seas is very often to us matter of deep interest. We have had this increased more than usual through the kindness of a friend in Buenos Ayres, who sent me last week a few late numbers of *THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE*, upon part of the contents whereof relating to our Paraguayan difficulty—I claim the privilege to make a few comments.

The pamphlet "in explanation of the Paraguayan difficulty," prepared by a distinguished member of the Diplomatic Corps as a defense of the course of the Governments of Brazil and the Argentine Republic, and of which your correspondent at Washington gives an analysis, must be a very poor attempt at special pleading—to speak in the mildest terms—to any one acquainted with South America. If it would not be approaching impiety to suppose such a thing as a joke among the members of an Embassy, I should imagine this distinguished diplomat to be "poking his fun" at the American people in stating that Paraguay is no republic, but that "Brazil is a constitutional monarchy with a despotic ruler, and that this war has been and still is between monopoly and freedom; that is to say, you are expected to believe that the slaveholding constitutional monarchy of Brazil went to war with a free republic, and that the latter was fighting for monopoly and introducing freedom! This is what the pamphlet means, if it means anything; and it is equally intelligible to me as the fact that the very same house is hastening to destruction—just as Brazil, in the plenitude of its large-heartedness, is doing to Paraguay.

On the subject of the Triple Alliance treaty, I can give the diplomat some information which may be of use to him in another pamphlet. For it has lately transpired here that the original Triple Alliance had been entered into between Gen. Flores (Oriental), who had previously had an understanding with Brazil, and the Argentine Republic, at the time of the battle of Pano in September, 1851. One of the conditions of this alliance is now coming to be known as a promise from Mitre to assist Flores with 10,000 men, and to give him the use of the Argentine army, in order to enable him to conquer the Province of Entre Rios, which was then in the hands of Uruguayan troops, and which was then being held by Flores, who was then fighting against the Argentine Confederation. This compact was made some years ago, and it is now being used by the Argentine Government to justify its claims to the Province of Entre Rios, which is now being held by Flores, who is now fighting against the Argentine Confederation. This compact was made some years ago, and it is now being used by the Argentine Government to justify its claims to the Province of Entre Rios, which is now being held by Flores, who is now fighting against the Argentine Confederation.

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the corpses of those who have died of hunger during the night. The theater here an unfinished building—is occupied by more than four hundred women—liberated by Brazilians—bleed the mark—in the most abject state of filth and wretchedness; the smell is so offensive that no one can pass near it. The corpse of a man who had been strangled was lately found in one corner in a decomposed state. The Paraguayan legion having been dissolved, as the Provisional Government has no means of supporting the men, the Brazilians having handed over to the police, on the 30th of last month, 100 Paraguayan prisoners, including officers, taken in recent skirmishes, who were at once set at liberty. It is no wonder we find that the surprise of the Brazilian cavalry at River Jeyu is confirmed—the Paraguayans having killed some of the men, taken prisoners of others, and captured all their horses. For while Count d'Eu was at Villa del Rosario, we were told: "Women and children die in groups by the roadside, and the survivors bury them, marking the places with wooden crosses." Another episode of tragedy is thus related from Palmar, a few leagues up the river:

"A boy employed in selling lottery tickets was strangled some days ago at 7 o'clock p. m. in front of the house of a friend. The body was found lying on the ground, and the body was left for 48 hours in the street, and during this time was laid out on the bodies of starving dogs with which the city is infested."

In my last letter, I mentioned to you that the family in the case of Lopez, the captive, with her daughters, in the anguish of most horrible torture to which they had been subjected by her tyrant son, was at some few days afterwards to be in prison. But *The Buenos Ayres Standard* has just published the letter which I refer to, giving us a new idea of the grotesque combining the horrible!

"From Paraguay," says your contemporary: "The family in the case of Lopez, the captive, with her daughters, in the anguish of most horrible torture to which they had been subjected by her tyrant son, was at some few days afterwards to be in prison. But *The Buenos Ayres Standard* has just published the letter which I refer to, giving us a new idea of the grotesque combining the horrible!"

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